

SOME SAPROMYZIDAE (DIPTERA) FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AND NEW CALEDONIA

By JOHN R. MALLOCH.

(With one plate.)

THERE are two papers by Curran dealing with the Sapromyzidae of these islands.¹ Species recorded here which were described by him or listed from either group, are referred to in those papers. Only three species were recorded from New Caledonia, but from the Solomons Curran recorded 4 genera and 18 species, 10 of the latter new. Where I am able to do so, I have identified his species and made suggestions as to their status.

The materials on which this paper is based were kindly submitted for identification by the Imperial Institute of Entomology. All the material will be placed in the British Museum (Natural History).

STEGANOPSIS de Meijere.

1910, *Steganopsis* de Meijere, *Tijdschr. Ent.*, 53 : 145.

In 1929² I published a complete key to the species of this genus. Curran described two species from the Solomon Islands in the paper referred to above. There are four species in the present collection and below I present a synoptic key to them.

KEY TO THE SPECIES.

1. Face glossy fulvous or orange-yellow, with a few deep black glossy marks ; wings slightly yellowish brown clouded, with no definite black and hyaline markings, the apical edge from near apex of second to apex of fourth vein whitish hyaline ; all femora and most of tibiae fulvous yellow 2.
- Face black, with or without pale dust ; wings black, with two oblique hyaline fasciae on apical portion beyond the outer cross vein, and usually some less distinct hyaline or subhyaline spots or streaks on basal half ; femora and tibiae black, tarsi partly yellow or white 3.
2. Face with two dark marks on each side, the upper one glossy black, the lower one smaller and dark brown, and no central dark mark ; frons merely shiny on the interfrontalia, and with a large velvety black mark covering the ocelli and extending to at least midway between anterior ocellus and anterior margin (New Caledonia) *melanogaster* (Thomson).
- Face with a large oval glossy black central mark that extends from epistome to between antennae and covers half the width of face, and a small round black-brown spot against each eye margin near middle ; frons entirely glossy except the narrow dull orbits and a central line, and with a small blackish mark over the ocelli *tripunctifacies*, sp. n.

¹ 1929, *Amer. Mus. Nov.*, 375. New Caledonia.

1936, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, (4), 22, no. 1 : 32-41. Solomon Islands.

² 1929, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, 74, art. 6.

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3. Head, thorax and abdomen glossy black, the frons with a distinct greenish-blue lustre; fore tarsi white, apical three segments and a narrow basal mark on the metatarsus deep black; wing as fig. 1.

varimana, sp. n.

Head and thorax black, with dense whitish-grey dusted markings, centre of frons rather dull pale grey, with slight grey dusting; fore tarsi yellow, extreme base of the metatarsus and all of the apical two segments black *solomensis* Curran.

***Steganopsis melanogaster* (Thomson).**

1868, *Lauauxia melanogaster* Thomson, *Eugenies Resa (Insecta)* : 567.

This species occurs in Australia and New Guinea. Curran recorded it from New Caledonia. I have some specimens before me that apparently belong to the same material as his, having been collected by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell.

***Steganopsis tripunctifacies* sp. n.**

♂. *Head* glossy fulvous yellow except the narrow orbits and a central frontal line, third antennal segment almost entirely dark brown, palpi infuscated at apices. Bristles black. Frons wider than long, glossy on its entire width above the upper orbital bristles, both the bristles on the edge of the glossy portion subequal in length, ocellars merely short hairs, divergent and proclinate. Basal antennal segment longer than second, third about nine times as long as wide, and as long as height of head; longest hairs on the aristae not as long as width of third antennal segment. Eye higher than long, tapered below, not three times as high as the gena. Face quite prominent centrally and evenly convex in profile.

Thorax in type-specimen discoloured, fulvous yellow in front, showing three broad blackish-brown vittae on the mesonotum that are apparently fused behind, pleura mostly blackened, scutellum glossy black. Bristles weak, only the posterior one of the four pairs of dorsocentrals well developed, the acrostichal hairs minute, biseriate as in *melanogaster*. The sternopleura and mesopleura each with one bristle.

Legs fulvous yellow, bases and apices of fore tibiae fuscous, apical four segments of fore tarsi black. Preapical dorsal bristle on fore tibia slender, as long as the metatarsus, the one on mid tibia stout, much shorter, that on the hind tibia slender, but shorter than the metatarsus.

Wings (fig. 1) brownish yellow, more yellowish on basal half of the costa. Second wing vein evenly arched, running parallel with the costa from apex of first vein to its forward curve to connect with the latter. White apical margin linear. Halteres with the knobs blackish brown.

Abdomen thick, broadly ovate, and glossy black.

Length : 3.5 mm.

TYPE : San Cristobal, Solomon Islands (*R. A. Lever*).

In *melanogaster* the mesonotum has a number of yellowish-brown vittae that are more or less distinctly margined with black so that there may be eight or ten partial black lines or vittae in evidence in some specimens.

3. Head, thorax and abdomen glossy black, the frons with a distinct greenish-blue lustre; fore tarsi white, apical three segments and a narrow basal mark on the metatarsus deep black; wing as fig. 1.

varimana, sp. n.

Head and thorax black, with dense whitish-grey dusted markings, centre of frons rather dull pale grey, with slight grey dusting; fore tarsi yellow, extreme base of the metatarsus and all of the apical two segments black *solomensis* Curran.

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In *melanogaster* the mesonotum has a number of yellowish-brown vittae that are more or less distinctly margined with black so that there may be eight or ten partial black lines or vittae in evidence in some specimens.

Steganopsis varimana sp. n.

♀. A glossy black species, with greenish-blue lustre on frons, the basal three segments of all tarsi yellow or white, the other segments and narrow base of the fore metatarsus black, and the halteres black. Wing as fig. 2.

Frons entirely glossy, wider than long, depressed on posterior lateral angles, posterior ocelli on edge of vertex, orbitals very near eye-margins, quite closely placed at middle, ocellars microscopic. Antennae fulvous yellow, tip of third segment slightly infuscated, arista much longer than entire antennae, the longest hairs nearly twice as long as width of third antennal segment, the latter about six times as long as wide, and not as long as height of head. Eye higher than long, narrowed below, emarginate on lower half behind, and about eight times as high as gena. Postocular orbits silvery white dusted. Palpi black. Face slightly convex in profile at middle, depressed below convexity, the epistome projecting slightly.

Thorax glossy black, with black hairs and bristles, undusted. Mesonotum with four pairs of dorsocentrals and acrostichals, the anterior pairs of both small and presutural, and a series of fine hairs between the acrostichals and dorsocentrals on each side. Scutellum slightly convex on disc, obtusely rounded in outline, the edge thin.

Legs black, tarsi as described in the foregoing key to the species. Fore tibia with a very short moderately strong preapical dorsal bristle, mid-tibia with longer and stronger, and hind tibia with a very short such bristle.

Wings black, with hyaline markings (fig. 2). Second vein undulated, not parallel with costa on its entire extent, the submarginal cell comparatively narrower than in *tripunctifacies*. Halteres black.

Abdomen thick, broadly ovate, glossy black, with black hairs and bristles and very slight greyish dusting.

Length: 4 mm.

TYPE: Solomon Islands, Kolombangara, 5000 feet, at summit, 11.x.1933 (*H. T. Pagden*.)

Steganopsis solomensis Curran.

1936, *Steganopsis solomensis* Curran, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, (4), 22: 32.

This species is readily distinguished from the others in this paper by the densely grey dusted frontal orbits, the slightly metallic grass-green, rugose, interfrontal area, and the grey dusted and black dotted and vittate mesonotum. The frontal bristles are much stronger and more evenly spaced than in the other species, while the genae are not one-fourth as high as the eyes. The halteres are yellow, and the wings though marked much as in *varimana* have more evident subhyaline markings on the basal half.

Length: 3-4 mm.

Originally described from Santa Catalina Is. I have specimens from Tulagi, 12.viii.1933 (*H. T. Pagden*), 23.iii.1934 (*R. A. Lever*).

Steganopsis ceres Curran.

1936, *Steganopsis ceres* Curran, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, (4), 22: 32.

A careful study of the description of this species discloses no characters that enable me to embody it in the key given above, except possibly the smooth instead of transversely rugose interfrontal area of the head. A teneral specimen of *solomensis* before me has no frontal rugae.

Described from a single specimen from Guadalcanal Is.

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Thorax glossy black, with black hairs and bristles, undusted. Mesonotum with four pairs of dorsocentrals and acrostichals, the anterior pairs of both small and presutural, and a series of fine hairs between the acrostichals and dorsocentrals on each side. Scutellum slightly convex on disc, obtusely rounded in outline, the edge thin.

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DIOIDES Kertész.

1915, *Dioides* Kertész, *Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. hung.*, **13** : 491.

This genus is very similar to *Cestrotus* Loew, differing in having the aristae very short haired. The frons is humped up, but not armed with a tubercle in the middle, the sternopleura has two bristles in the species before me, though the genotype is described as having but one, and the costal vein is as in *Homoneura*, the short dense black setulae being continued to the apex of the third vein, where they cease abruptly. In the species of *Cestrotus* (*Turriiger* Kertész) known to me the costal vein is as in *Sapromyza*.

Dioides fuscoapicata, sp. n.

♀. *Head* testaceous yellow, distinctly shiny at the bases of the orbital bristles only. Frons with brown tinge on the upper orbits, a blackish brown elongate mark over the ocelli, and another, drop-like, one in front of it that does not extend to anterior margin, a dark brown streak on centre of face that begins just above the apex of the facial elevation and continues down to epistome, a black line in the suture between the face and parafacial, and a dark brown mark on each gena close against the eyes. Antennae brownish black, third segment and aristae fulvous yellow; palpi fulvous yellow. Head in profile as figured by Kertész, the eye, however, not emarginate below on hind margin. Ocelli in line between the upper orbitals, the ocellar bristles rubbed off in the type.

Thorax shiny testaceous yellow, largely blackened, the pleura yellow only on the sutures, and slightly whitish grey dusted, the mesonotum with six blackish vittae, the central pair carried over disc of the scutellum, the others largely fused and indistinctly defined; postnotum blackened. Bristling as in typical *Homoneura* species, the mesonotum with 8-10 series of short hairs between the dorso-centrals, and no acrostichals but the prescutellar pair, the propleural quite strong.

Wing as fig. 3. The general colour brownish hyaline, inner cross vein narrowly, outer one more broadly, clouded with dark brown, especially above. Halteres brownish yellow.

Legs testaceous yellow, all femora with a broad fuscous to black mark on basal halves and a narrower black mark at apices, extreme bases of all tibiae black and a dark-brown ring near middle. Fore femur without an apical antero-ventral comb and with the posteroventral bristles confined to the apical half, mid femur with one apical posterior bristle; all tibiae with a preapical dorsal bristle, the one on hind tibia the weakest; fore tarsi much longer than their tibiae; rather slender.

Abdomen dull testaceous yellow, with a narrow blackish apical line on each tergite, the hairs and short apical bristles on tergites dark brown.

Length : 6 mm.

TYPE : Solomon Islands : Vello Lavetta, Parasso, 22.v.1934 (*H. T. Pagden*).

The genotype, *pictipennis* Kertész, from Formosa, has the wings more extensively spotted with black, some marks being on the basal half, and the outer cross vein is in a hyaline and not a dark mark.

MONOCERA van der Wulp.

1898, *Monocera* van der Wulp, *Természetr. Füz.*, **21** : 425.

This genus was erected for the reception of a species that has in the male a long forwardly projecting and downwardly curved thorn on the anterior margin

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of the frons. Kertész in 1915¹ presented a revision of the species, describing two as new, and included one that has the process or thorn on the epistome instead of on the frons. I have seen the genotype, *monstruosa* van der Wulp, from New Guinea, and have before me now a pair of *furcata* Kertész, the aberrant species with the furcate epistomal process.

The general characters, including the type of costal armature, are as in *Homoneura*, the thoracic bristling being identical with normal forms in that genus, but the arista is very regularly short haired, the ocellar bristles are directed straight outward, the head is broader, the eyes are more narrowed below, the fore femur has a very fine anteroventral comb on the apical half, and there are two short black curved anterior spurs on the apex of the hind tibia.

Monocera furcata Kertész.

1915, *Monocera furcata* Kertész, *Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. hung.*, **13** : 505.

Like all the other known species this one is testaceous yellow in colour, with dark spots on the wings. The frons has four dark marks in the male, in the female but one or none, the gena has a brown mark, and the mesonotum has four dark brown vittae, the central pair linear, the outer pair broader, all four fused about one-third from posterior margin. The abdomen has dark brown spots or streaks on sides of the tergites, and the legs are yellow. Wings in the genotype and *furcata* with, in *cornuta* Hendel and *rhinoceros* de Meijere without, dark spots on apical section of the fourth wing vein. In *furcata* there are two such spots, one at the apex and the other at the middle of that section of the vein, while in *monstruosa* there is but the apical spot present. In *monstruosa* the thorn is on the anterior part of the frons, in *furcata* it is on the epistome, projecting forward and ending in two equally long laterally directed branches (fig. 4).

Originally described from New Ireland. Solomon Islands: ♂, Bougainville, Teopasina, 28.i.1936 (*R. A. Lever*); ♀, Guadaleanal Is., Kovagoumbi, 1.v.1936 (*R. A. Lever*).

HOMONEURA van der Wulp.

1891, *Homoneura* van der Wulp, *Tijdschr. Ent.*, **34** : 213.

This genus contains more species than all the others that occur in the Old World, and is almost cosmopolitan, occurring in all countries from which I have seen Sapromyzidae except New Zealand and Patagonia.

Curran has recorded two species from New Caledonia and twelve from the Solomon Islands.

In 1929² I erected several new subgenera in *Homoneura*, and in this paper I erect another. There is a great probability that some student of the family will later accept these as distinct genera.

KEY TO THE SPECIES.

1. Fourth wing vein slightly but quite noticeably curved forward at apex so that the first posterior cell is narrowed at tip; mesonotum with a strong but short prealar bristle just in front of the strong and long supra-alar, and a long strong posterior intra-alar (subgenus *Solomonina novum*) *leveri*, sp. n.
- Fourth wing vein not appreciably curved forward at apex 2.

¹ *Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. hung.*, **13** : 502.

² *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, **74**, art. 6 : 12-15.

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¹ *Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. hung.*, **13** : 502.

² *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, **74**, art. 6 : 12-15.

2. Head black, with a conspicuous brownish-yellow anterior margin to the frons ; thorax and abdomen glossy black ; knobs of halteres black ; arista with the longest hairs as long as width of the third antennal segment *signatifrons* (Kertész).
 Head rarely entirely black, never marked as above, and the thorax and abdomen never entirely glossy black 3.
3. Thorax and scutellum black, densely covered with whitish-grey dust, the mesonotum with two broad dark brown vittae laterad of the lines of dorsocentral bristles, the outer one on the extreme lateral edge ; coxae and femora black, tibiae and tarsi testaceous yellow, aristae plumose *viatrix* (de Meijere).
 Thorax shiny or glossy fulvous yellow or orange-yellow, the mesonotum not vittate as above ; legs yellow, or other characters not as above 4.
4. Longest hairs on the aristae as long as or much longer than width of the third antennal segment ; wings without dark markings except sometimes a faint narrow infuscation on the outer cross vein 5.
 Longest hairs on the aristae not nearly as long as the width of the third antennal segment, or the wings with distinct brown markings, sometimes on costa and cross veins 8.
5. Face black, lightly grey dusted, but glossy ; frons brown or fuscous, shiny, upper orbits brownish yellow ; outer cross vein not clouded ; a short but strong prealar bristle present ; fore femoral comb consisting of closely placed and moderately long setulae . . . *atrifacies*, sp. n.
 Face entirely orange-yellow ; frons concolorous to brownish yellow 6.
6. Prealar bristle present ; fore femoral comb consisting of rather irregular setulae that are thick at bases and very fine and hair-like at apices ; outer cross vein narrowly brownish clouded ; abdomen without paired black spots on the tergites *immaculiventris*, sp. n.
 Prealar bristle represented by a few short setulae ; fore femoral comb consisting of very short regular stout spinules ; outer cross vein not or very indistinctly brownish clouded ; abdomen with or without one or two pairs of small black spots, usually one on the fifth and one on the sixth tergite at the lateral curves 7.
7. Antennae entirely yellow ; fifth and sixth abdominal tergites with a pair of spots each on lateral curves, or the fifth with such spots ; longest hairs on the aristae longer than the width of the third antennal segment ; anterior pair of orbital bristles much shorter than the posterior pair *russelli*, sp. n.
 Antennae yellow, third segment blackened at apex ; abdomen without paired black spots on dorsum ; longest hairs on aristae about as long as the width of the third segment ; anterior pair of orbital bristles about as long as the posterior pair *suspensa*, sp. n.
8. Wing with distinct dark markings in addition to any clouds over the cross veins 9.
 Wing with at most faint clouds on the cross veins 11.
9. Anterior of the three pairs of dorsocentral bristles on the mesonotum in front of the suture ; face very wide . . . *Trypaneoides confusa*, sp. n.
 Anterior pair of dorsocentral bristles slightly behind the mesonotal suture 10.

2. Head black, with a conspicuous brownish-yellow anterior margin to the frons ; thorax and abdomen glossy black ; knobs of halteres black ; arista with the longest hairs as long as width of the third antennal segment *signatifrons* (Kertész).
 Head rarely entirely black, never marked as above, and the thorax and abdomen never entirely glossy black 3.
3. Thorax and scutellum black, densely covered with whitish-grey dust, the mesonotum with two broad dark brown vittae laterad of the lines of dorsocentral bristles, the outer one on the extreme lateral edge ; coxae and femora black, tibiae and tarsi testaceous yellow, aristae plumose *viatrix* (de Meijere).
 Thorax shiny or glossy fulvous yellow or orange-yellow, the mesonotum not vittate as above ; legs yellow, or other characters not as above 4.
4. Longest hairs on the aristae as long as or much longer than width of the third antennal segment ; wings without dark markings except sometimes a faint narrow infuscation on the outer cross vein 5.
 Longest hairs on the aristae not nearly as long as the width of the third antennal segment, or the wings with distinct brown markings, sometimes on costa and cross veins 8.
5. Face black, lightly grey dusted, but glossy ; frons brown or fuscous, shiny, upper orbits brownish yellow ; outer cross vein not clouded ; a short but strong prealar bristle present ; fore femoral comb consisting of closely placed and moderately long setulae . . . *atrifacies*, sp. n.
 Face entirely orange-yellow ; frons concolorous to brownish yellow 6.
6. Prealar bristle present ; fore femoral comb consisting of rather irregular setulae that are thick at bases and very fine and hair-like at apices ; outer cross vein narrowly brownish clouded ; abdomen without paired black spots on the tergites *immaculiventris*, sp. n.
 Prealar bristle represented by a few short setulae ; fore femoral comb consisting of very short regular stout spinules ; outer cross vein not or very indistinctly brownish clouded ; abdomen with or without one or two pairs of small black spots, usually one on the fifth and one on the sixth tergite at the lateral curves 7.
7. Antennae entirely yellow ; fifth and sixth abdominal tergites with a pair of spots each on lateral curves, or the fifth with such spots ; longest hairs on the aristae longer than the width of the third antennal segment ; anterior pair of orbital bristles much shorter than the posterior pair *russelli*, sp. n.
 Antennae yellow, third segment blackened at apex ; abdomen without paired black spots on dorsum ; longest hairs on aristae about as long as the width of the third segment ; anterior pair of orbital bristles about as long as the posterior pair *suspensa*, sp. n.
8. Wing with distinct dark markings in addition to any clouds over the cross veins 9.
 Wing with at most faint clouds on the cross veins 11.
9. Anterior of the three pairs of dorsocentral bristles on the mesonotum in front of the suture ; face very wide . . . *Trypaneoides confusa*, sp. n.
 Anterior pair of dorsocentral bristles slightly behind the mesonotal suture 10.

10. Wing with a brown suffusion over the costa that extends to third vein, outer cross vein clouded narrowly with brown; antennae and palpi yellow *laticosta* (Thomson).
Wing with brown marks on both cross veins and apices of veins 2 to 4 *horvalhi* Kertész.
11. Mesonotum with one or more pairs of well-developed acrostichal bristles in front of the prescutellar pair 12.
Mesonotum with no outstanding acrostichal bristles but the prescutellar pair 15.
12. Mesonotum fulvous yellow, slightly shiny, with slight even grey dust on entire surface, the scutellum similarly dusted; hind tibia with the preapical dorsal bristle short and strong, subequal to the slightly curved apical anterior hind tibial spur; seventh abdominal tergite short, with a few fine black hairs (4-6) on centre near apex, eighth with a few similar scattered surface hairs, cleft V-shaped at apex; fourth to sixth tergites with three deep black marks, the first two with the marks elongate, extending the entire length of exposed surface, those on sixth more spot-like *subnuda*, sp. n.
Mesonotum glossy fulvous yellow or orange-yellow, without a trace of dust, the scutellum also undusted; preapical dorsal bristle on the hind tibia much longer than the apical anterior hind tibial spur; seventh and eighth abdominal tergites not as above, with much more numerous fine hairs; the black abdominal markings when distinct not as above 13.
13. Small species, about 3.5 mm. in length; male with a ridge or elongate brush of dense stiff dark brown hairs or setulae on the entire extent of the anteroventral surface of the basal segment of the hind tarsus, higher on the apical half; abdomen with three deep black spots on the fifth tergite, the sixth almost concealed in type so that it is impossible to detect any black spots; seventh and eighth tergites with many erect fine hairs of moderate length; basal segment of the hypopygium with two short forwardly directed points at apex *notativentris*, sp. n.
Larger species, over 4 mm. in length; male with no ridge or elongate brush of hairs as described above; other characters not as above 14.
14. Basal segment of the hypopygium with the apical thorn black and beak-like *acrostichalis* (de Meijere).
Basal segment of the hypopygium with the apical thorn pale and less acute at apex *crockeri* Curran.
15. Head dull yellowish brown, the frontal orbits yellowish grey dusted, the postocular orbits greyish white dusted; thorax yellowish brown, densely grey dusted, the humeri, postalar callosities and margin of the scutellum brownish yellow; abdomen brownish yellow, the apices of tergites paler, third and fourth tergites each with a wide central black fascia, the fifth, and sometimes the sixth with a pair of large, and sometimes rather diffuse black spots; femora usually browned or infuscated, the tibiae and tarsi testaceous yellow; inner cross vein of the wing darker than the outer but not margined with dark colour *hawaiiensis* Malloch.
Head, thorax, and abdomen shiny to glossy fulvous yellow, without conspicuous grey dust, the abdominal tergites without distinct black fasciae; legs yellow; inner cross vein of the wing not noticeably darker than the outer one 16.

10. Wing with a brown suffusion over the costa that extends to third vein, outer cross vein clouded narrowly with brown; antennae and palpi yellow *laticosta* (Thomson).
Wing with brown marks on both cross veins and apices of veins 2 to 4 *horvalhi* Kertész.
11. Mesonotum with one or more pairs of well-developed acrostichal bristles in front of the prescutellar pair 12.
Mesonotum with no outstanding acrostichal bristles but the prescutellar pair 15.
12. Mesonotum fulvous yellow, slightly shiny, with slight even grey dust on entire surface, the scutellum similarly dusted; hind tibia with the preapical dorsal bristle short and strong, subequal to the slightly curved apical anterior hind tibial spur; seventh abdominal tergite short, with a few fine black hairs (4-6) on centre near apex, eighth with a few similar scattered surface hairs, cleft V-shaped at apex; fourth to sixth tergites with three deep black marks, the first two with the marks elongate, extending the entire length of exposed surface, those on sixth more spot-like *subnuda*, sp. n.
Mesonotum glossy fulvous yellow or orange-yellow, without a trace of dust, the scutellum also undusted; preapical dorsal bristle on the hind tibia much longer than the apical anterior hind tibial spur; seventh and eighth abdominal tergites not as above, with much more numerous fine hairs; the black abdominal markings when distinct not as above 13.
13. Small species, about 3.5 mm. in length; male with a ridge or elongate brush of dense stiff dark brown hairs or setulae on the entire extent of the anteroventral surface of the basal segment of the hind tarsus, higher on the apical half; abdomen with three deep black spots on the fifth tergite, the sixth almost concealed in type so that it is impossible to detect any black spots; seventh and eighth tergites with many erect fine hairs of moderate length; basal segment of the hypopygium with two short forwardly directed points at apex *notativentris*, sp. n.
Larger species, over 4 mm. in length; male with no ridge or elongate brush of hairs as described above; other characters not as above 14.
14. Basal segment of the hypopygium with the apical thorn black and beak-like *acrostichalis* (de Meijere).
Basal segment of the hypopygium with the apical thorn pale and less acute at apex *crockeri* Curran.
15. Head dull yellowish brown, the frontal orbits yellowish grey dusted, the postocular orbits greyish white dusted; thorax yellowish brown, densely grey dusted, the humeri, postalar callosities and margin of the scutellum brownish yellow; abdomen brownish yellow, the apices of tergites paler, third and fourth tergites each with a wide central black fascia, the fifth, and sometimes the sixth with a pair of large, and sometimes rather diffuse black spots; femora usually browned or infuscated, the tibiae and tarsi testaceous yellow; inner cross vein of the wing darker than the outer but not margined with dark colour *hawaiiensis* Malloch.
Head, thorax, and abdomen shiny to glossy fulvous yellow, without conspicuous grey dust, the abdominal tergites without distinct black fasciae; legs yellow; inner cross vein of the wing not noticeably darker than the outer one 16.

16. Wing epaulets yellow ; longest hairs on aristae about as long as width of third antennal segment ; apex of third antennal segment blackened
suspensa, sp. n.
- Wing epaulets black ; longest hairs on aristae about half as long as width of third antennal segment ; third antennal segment entirely orange-yellow
diversa, sp. n.

Subgenus SOLOMONIA novum.

This subgenus differs from typical *Homoneura* in having the fourth wing vein slightly curved forward at its apex, the posterior intra-alar very long and strong, and the prealar bristle present though short and strong.

TYPE SPECIES : *Homoneura (Solomonina) leveri*, sp. n.

***Homoneura (Solomonina) leveri*, sp. n.**

♂ and ♀. *Head* black, the frons more brownish, face with distinct whitish-grey dust, frons with faint greyish dust, the orbits and narrow triangle shiny, remainder dull. Antennae yellowish brown, third segment blackened apically ; palpi yellowish brown. Frons subquadrate, slightly narrowed in front, all the bristles long and strong, the two pairs of orbitals subequal in length, surface hairs microscopic. Antennae of moderate size, third segment about 2.5 times as long as wide, rounded at apex, second with one bristle above and two or three below at apex, the former and central one below longer than width of third segment ; arista with the longest hairs distinctly longer than the width of third antennal segment, about equally long, but more sparsely haired below. Palpi normal. Face convex, slightly more protruded to epistome, the foveae distinct. Hairs ascending to about middle of lateral suture. Eye higher than long, tapered below, not emarginate behind, and about ten times as high as gena. A number of long bristles on back of head below.

Thorax black, shiny, with even, but not very conspicuous, whitish-grey dust, most distinct on scutellum when seen from in front against the light, the humeri sometimes yellowish brown. Mesonotum with three pairs of dorsocentrals, two supra-alars, the posterior intra-alar long and strong, and a short strong prealar, the latter sometimes duplicated, the other bristles as in typical *Homoneura*, the sternopleurals 2. Intradorsocentral hairs in at least twelve rows ; only the prescutellar acrostichals developed. Scutellum slightly flattened on disc, broadly rounded in outline, the basal bristles very near base. Prosternum and disc of pteropleuron bare.

Legs black, extreme apices of femora, all of tibiae, and tarsi, testaceous yellow. Fore femur with the anteroventral comb fine but evident, and a complete series of long posteroventral bristles ; mid femur with a series of short strong bristles on apical half of the anterior surface and two strong curved bristles at apex on posterior surface ; hind femur with a series of bristles on more than the apical half, all tibiae with preapical dorsal bristle, the one on mid pair the longest and strongest, that on hind pair the weakest and shortest ; apical anterior curved spur on hind tibia very short.

Wing brownish hyaline, veins brown, rather ovate in shape. Inner cross vein a little beyond apex of first vein and at about two-fifths from base of discal cell ; outer cross vein at a little over half its own length from apex of fifth vein. Knobs of halteres brown to black.

16. Wing epaulets yellow ; longest hairs on aristae about as long as width of third antennal segment ; apex of third antennal segment blackened
suspensa, sp. n.
- Wing epaulets black ; longest hairs on aristae about half as long as width of third antennal segment ; third antennal segment entirely orange-yellow
diversa, sp. n.

Subgenus SOLOMONIA novum.

This subgenus differs from typical *Homoneura* in having the fourth wing vein slightly curved forward at its apex, the posterior intra-alar very long and strong, and the prealar bristle present though short and strong.

TYPE SPECIES : *Homoneura (Solomonina) leverii*, sp. n.

***Homoneura (Solomonina) leverii*, sp. n.**

♂ and ♀. *Head* black, the frons more brownish, face with distinct whitish-grey dust, frons with faint greyish dust, the orbits and narrow triangle shiny, remainder dull. Antennae yellowish brown, third segment blackened apically ; palpi yellowish brown. Frons subquadrate, slightly narrowed in front, all the bristles long and strong, the two pairs of orbitals subequal in length, surface hairs microscopic. Antennae of moderate size, third segment about 2.5 times as long as wide, rounded at apex, second with one bristle above and two or three below at apex, the former and central one below longer than width of third segment ; arista with the longest hairs distinctly longer than the width of third antennal segment, about equally long, but more sparsely haired below. Palpi normal. Face convex, slightly more protruded to epistome, the foveae distinct. Hairs ascending to about middle of lateral suture. Eye higher than long, tapered below, not emarginate behind, and about ten times as high as gena. A number of long bristles on back of head below.

Thorax black, shiny, with even, but not very conspicuous, whitish-grey dust, most distinct on scutellum when seen from in front against the light, the humeri sometimes yellowish brown. Mesonotum with three pairs of dorsocentrals, two supra-alars, the posterior intra-alar long and strong, and a short strong prealar, the latter sometimes duplicated, the other bristles as in typical *Homoneura*, the sternopleurals 2. Intradorsocentral hairs in at least twelve rows ; only the prescutellar acrostichals developed. Scutellum slightly flattened on disc, broadly rounded in outline, the basal bristles very near base. Prosternum and disc of pteropleuron bare.

Legs black, extreme apices of femora, all of tibiae, and tarsi, testaceous yellow. Fore femur with the anteroventral comb fine but evident, and a complete series of long posteroventral bristles ; mid femur with a series of short strong bristles on apical half of the anterior surface and two strong curved bristles at apex on posterior surface ; hind femur with a series of bristles on more than the apical half, all tibiae with preapical dorsal bristle, the one on mid pair the longest and strongest, that on hind pair the weakest and shortest ; apical anterior curved spur on hind tibia very short.

Wing brownish hyaline, veins brown, rather ovate in shape. Inner cross vein a little beyond apex of first vein and at about two-fifths from base of discal cell ; outer cross vein at a little over half its own length from apex of fifth vein. Knobs of halteres brown to black.

Abdomen glossy brownish black to deep black, without distinct dusting. Each tergite with an apical transverse series of quite strong black bristles.

Length : 6–8 mm.

TYPE : ♂, Solomon Islands : Tulagi, 23.iii.1934. **ALLOTYPE** : Santa Isabel, iii.1933. **PARATYPES** : Guadalcanal, Popanu, 1500 feet, 16.xii.1934, and San Isabel, Fate, ii.1933. All taken by *R. A. Lever*, to whom the species is dedicated.

***Homoneura (Homoneura) signatifrons* (Kertész).**

1900, *Sapromyza signatifrons* Kertész, *Természetr. Füz.*, **23** : 264.

This apparently common and very widely distributed species is represented by a series of specimens from the Solomons, many from Tulagi, and a single specimen from Russell Island. There are also four from Admiralty Island (*Froggatt*).

Originally described from New Guinea, this species has already been recorded by Curran from the Solomon Islands.

***Homoneura (Homoneura) viatrix* (de Meijere).**

1910, *Lauxania viatrix* de Meijere, *Tijdschr. Ent.*, **53** : 123.

This very distinct species was originally described from the East Indies, and has also been recorded from the Solomons by Curran.

One specimen : Tulagi (*Lever*).

I examined the type-specimen when I wrote my paper on the Oriental species in 1929.

***Homoneura (Homoneura) atrifacies*, sp. n.**

♀. A large glossy fulvous yellow species with the head preponderantly black. It runs down to section 38 in Kertész's key to the species.¹ It differs from the only two species in that segregate as follows : from *nigriifrons* Kertész in having the legs entirely fulvous yellow, and in having the mesonotum with several pairs of acrostichals that are as long and strong as the dorsocentrals ; and from *limbata* in having no black spots on the scutellum.

Head shiny black, with slight whitish dust, most distinct on the parafacials, the entire occiput glossy fulvous yellow ; antennae brownish yellow ; palpi fuscous. Frons about 1.25 times as long as wide, all the bristles except the ocellars long and strong, the latter about half as long as the postvertical pair ; surface hairs microscopic and very few in number. Eye about 1.5 times as high as long, much tapered below, the hind margin not emarginate, height about ten times that of the blackened gena. Antennae inserted slightly above middle of eye in profile, reaching about half the distance to epistome, third segment about 2.5 times as long as wide, rounded at apex ; longest hairs on aristae as long as third antennal segment, almost as long below as above. Face slightly convex, almost vertical, the foveae distinct.

Thorax glossy fulvous yellow, the scutellum concolorous and rather duller than the mesonotum. Bristling normal, no well-developed acrostichals except the prescutellar pair, the intradorsocentral hairs in ten rather irregular series, the intra-alar short, prosternum with a few minute black hairs, pteropleura bare, sternopleurals 2.

Legs fulvous yellow. Fore femur with a distinct comb of short regular

¹ 1900, *Természetr. Füz.*, **23** : 255.

Abdomen glossy brownish black to deep black, without distinct dusting. Each tergite with an apical transverse series of quite strong black bristles.

Length : 6–8 mm.

TYPE : ♂, Solomon Islands : Tulagi, 23.iii.1934. *ALLOTYPE* : Santa Isabel, iii.1933. *PARATYPES* : Guadalcanal, Popanu, 1500 feet, 16.xii.1934, and San Isabel, Fate, ii.1933. All taken by *R. A. Lever*, to whom the species is dedicated.

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Head shiny black, with slight whitish dust, most distinct on the parafacials, the entire occiput glossy fulvous yellow ; antennae brownish yellow ; palpi fuscous. Frons about 1.25 times as long as wide, all the bristles except the ocellars long and strong, the latter about half as long as the postvertical pair ; surface hairs microscopic and very few in number. Eye about 1.5 times as high as long, much tapered below, the hind margin not emarginate, height about ten times that of the blackened gena. Antennae inserted slightly above middle of eye in profile, reaching about half the distance to epistome, third segment about 2.5 times as long as wide, rounded at apex ; longest hairs on aristae as long as third antennal segment, almost as long below as above. Face slightly convex, almost vertical, the foveae distinct.

Thorax glossy fulvous yellow, the scutellum concolorous and rather duller than the mesonotum. Bristling normal, no well-developed acrostichals except the prescutellar pair, the intradorsocentral hairs in ten rather irregular series, the intra-alar short, prosternum with a few minute black hairs, pteropleura bare, sternopleurals 2.

Legs fulvous yellow. Fore femur with a distinct comb of short regular

¹ 1900, *Természetr. Füz.*, **23** : 255.

setulae on the apical half of the anteroventral surface and a series of long posteroventral bristles, mid-femur differing from that of *leverii* in having but one apical posterior bristle, hind pair with one or two quite strong preapical anteroventral bristles; all tibiae with a preapical dorsal bristle, as in *leverii*.

Wing brownish hyaline, veins brown, unclouded. Venation as in *leverii* except that the fourth vein is not bent forward at apex, and the outer cross vein is at less than half its own length from apex of fifth vein. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen concolorous with thorax, one or two of the apical tergites with a blackish central spot, the genital processes black and finely black haired. All tergites with an apical transverse series of black bristles, longest on third tergite.

Length: 7 mm.

TYPE: Solomon Islands: San Isabel, 28.ii.1934 (*R. A. Lever*).

Homoneura (Homoneura) immaculiventris, sp. n.

♀. Very similar in general colour and features to *atrifacies*, differing mainly in having the head entirely fulvous yellow.

Frons hardly longer than wide, the ocellar bristles as long and strong as the postvertical pair, eye hardly 1.25 times as high as long, less tapered below than in *atrifacies*, and about nine times as high as the yellow gena. Antennae and palpi fulvous yellow. Arista long haired.

Thorax as in *atrifacies*, the intra-alar bristle minute.

Legs and *wings* as in *atrifacies* except that the inner cross vein is very slightly proximad of the apex of first vein and the outer cross vein has a slight but evident brownish suffusion. Halteres fulvous yellow.

Abdomen concolorous with the thorax, and without any black tergal spots. Structure as in *atrifacies*.

Length: 7 mm.

TYPE: Solomon Islands: Tulagi, 5.xii.1934, *Hibiscus* (*R. A. Lever*).

PARATYPE: same locality, 20.ii.1935, same collector.

Homoneura (Homoneura) russelli, sp. n.

♂ and ♀. A smaller species than *immaculiventris*, differing from it as stated in the foregoing key to the species, and in having the fifth and sixth, or at least the fifth tergite with a pair of deep black spots.

This species will run down to *signata* van der Wulp or *neosignata* Malloch in my key to the Oriental species of this genus, but it differs from the former in having only two pairs of black spots on the abdomen, the outer pair on the fifth and sixth tergites lacking, and from *neosignata* in having the fifth and sixth instead of only the fifth tergite in the male with a pair of black spots. The outer cross vein of the wing has a slight brown clouding. In Kertész's key (1900) it runs down to *signata* van der Wulp, and in Curran's (1936) to *orientis* Hendel. Curran records the latter from the Solomons, but the species now before me is not the one I accepted (1929) as *bioculata* (de Meijere) from an examination of the type. I have not seen the latter from the Solomons.

Length: 4-5 mm. Hypopygium of male as fig. 5.

TYPE: ♂, Solomon Islands: Russell Is., 18.ii.1934. ALLOTYPE: Tulagi, 3.xii.1934. PARATYPES: Russell Is., 22.ii.1934, Tulagi, 25.xi.1934, and Guadalcanal Is., Lunga, 29.iii.1934 (*R. A. Lever*).

setulae on the apical half of the anteroventral surface and a series of long posteroventral bristles, mid-femur differing from that of *leverii* in having but one apical posterior bristle, hind pair with one or two quite strong preapical anteroventral bristles; all tibiae with a preapical dorsal bristle, as in *leverii*.

Wing brownish hyaline, veins brown, unclouded. Venation as in *leverii* except that the fourth vein is not bent forward at apex, and the outer cross vein is at less than half its own length from apex of fifth vein. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen concolorous with thorax, one or two of the apical tergites with a blackish central spot, the genital processes black and finely black haired. All tergites with an apical transverse series of black bristles, longest on third tergite.

Length: 7 mm.

TYPE: Solomon Islands: San Isabel, 28.ii.1934 (*R. A. Lever*).

Homoneura (Homoneura) immaculiventris, sp. n.

♀. Very similar in general colour and features to *atrifacies*, differing mainly in having the head entirely fulvous yellow.

Frons hardly longer than wide, the ocellar bristles as long and strong as the postvertical pair, eye hardly 1.25 times as high as long, less tapered below than in *atrifacies*, and about nine times as high as the yellow gena. Antennae and palpi fulvous yellow. Arista long haired.

Thorax as in *atrifacies*, the intra-alar bristle minute.

Legs and *wings* as in *atrifacies* except that the inner cross vein is very slightly proximad of the apex of first vein and the outer cross vein has a slight but evident brownish suffusion. Halteres fulvous yellow.

Abdomen concolorous with the thorax, and without any black tergal spots. Structure as in *atrifacies*.

Length: 7 mm.

TYPE: Solomon Islands: Tulagi, 5.xii.1934, *Hibiscus* (*R. A. Lever*).

PARATYPE: same locality, 20.ii.1935, same collector.

Homoneura (Homoneura) russelli, sp. n.

♂ and ♀. A smaller species than *immaculiventris*, differing from it as stated in the foregoing key to the species, and in having the fifth and sixth, or at least the fifth tergite with a pair of deep black spots.

This species will run down to *signata* van der Wulp or *neosignata* Malloch in my key to the Oriental species of this genus, but it differs from the former in having only two pairs of black spots on the abdomen, the outer pair on the fifth and sixth tergites lacking, and from *neosignata* in having the fifth and sixth instead of only the fifth tergite in the male with a pair of black spots. The outer cross vein of the wing has a slight brown clouding. In Kertész's key (1900) it runs down to *signata* van der Wulp, and in Curran's (1936) to *orientis* Hendel. Curran records the latter from the Solomons, but the species now before me is not the one I accepted (1929) as *bioculata* (de Meijere) from an examination of the type. I have not seen the latter from the Solomons.

Length: 4-5 mm. Hypopygium of male as fig. 5.

TYPE: ♂, Solomon Islands: Russell Is., 18.ii.1934. ALLOTYPE: Tulagi, 3.xii.1934. PARATYPES: Russell Is., 22.ii.1934, Tulagi, 25.xi.1934, and Guadalcanal Is., Lunga, 29.iii.1934 (*R. A. Lever*).

Homoneura (Homoneura) suspensa, sp. n.

♀. Another very similar species, but with no black spots on the abdomen, and the third antennal segment blackened at the apex. The hairs on the aristae are not as long as the basal width of the third antennal segment, though the longest are about as long as the central width.

The face is noticeably white dusted, which it is not in the next preceding species, the inner cross vein is just beyond the apex of the first vein and very little basad of the middle of the discal cell, and the outer cross vein is slightly brownish clouded. There are no hairs on the pteropleura, there are some on the prosternum, and the mesosternum has a number of quite strong erect black hairs but no pair of stronger downwardly directed anterior bristles as in some other species.

Length : 4.5 mm.

TYPE : Solomon Islands : Guadalcanal Is., Lunga, 9. vii. 1933 (*R. A. Lever*).

Except for the fact that Curran states that the species he distinguished as *distincta* Kertész has some pteropleural hairs, I might assume that this was that species. I have not been able to find *distincta* amongst my material.

Homoneura (Homoneura) laticosta (Thomson).

1869, *Geomyza laticosta* Thomson, *Eugenies Resa (Insecta)* : 598.

Two specimens of this easily identified species from the Solomon Islands : Guadalcanal Is., Lunga, 28. v. 1936 (*R. A. Lever*).

Curran records the species from the Solomons ; I have recorded it from the East Indies, where it is widespread and common.

Homoneura (Homoneura) subnuda, sp. n.

♂. A smaller species than any of the others in the group, with anterior acrostichals, and readily distinguished from nearly all the yellow species by the even, though not dense, grey or yellowish-grey dust on the mesonotum and scutellum. This dust may be easily removed by damp, so that other characters should be used in segregations to insure accurate identification.

Head entirely orange-yellow except a greyish mark in centre of occiput low down, just above neck. *Frons* about 1.5 times as long as wide ; ocellar and post-vertical bristles shorter than the others, subequal in length. *Eye* higher than long, tapered below, and about seven times as high as gena. *Antennae* inserted slightly above middle of eye in profile, third segment not infuscated, about 2.25 times as long as wide, rounded at apex ; *aristae* slender, with the longest hairs a little longer than the basal diameter ; *palpi* yellow. *Face* slightly white dusted, the parafacials more noticeably so, foveae distinct.

Thorax orange-yellow, the mesonotum and scutellum rather dull because of the presence of a coating of greyish dust, no vittae present. *Bristling* normal, one pair of rather strong acrostichals midway between the prescutellar pair and the suture ; intra-alar and prealar lacking ; sternopleurals 2, the anterior one much the shorter. *Prosternum* with some microscopic hairs, no evidence of hairs on the pteropleura.

Homoneura (Homoneura) suspensa, sp. n.

♀. Another very similar species, but with no black spots on the abdomen, and the third antennal segment blackened at the apex. The hairs on the aristae are not as long as the basal width of the third antennal segment, though the longest are about as long as the central width.

The face is noticeably white dusted, which it is not in the next preceding species, the inner cross vein is just beyond the apex of the first vein and very little basad of the middle of the discal cell, and the outer cross vein is slightly brownish clouded. There are no hairs on the pteropleura, there are some on the prosternum, and the mesosternum has a number of quite strong erect black hairs but no pair of stronger downwardly directed anterior bristles as in some other species.

Length : 4.5 mm.

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Legs entirely yellow. Fore femur with the anteroventral comb on apical half rather well developed, mid-femur with one apical posterior bristle, hind femur with some very short fine anteroventral bristles; all tibiae with a preapical dorsal bristle, the one on the mid-pair the longest and strongest, that on hind pair not longer nor stronger than the apical anterior curved black spur.

Wings greyish hyaline, veins brownish yellow, paler basally, the cross veins not clouded. Inner cross vein almost directly below apex of first vein and at about five-sixths from base of discal cell; outer cross vein at about half its own length from apex of fifth vein. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen glossy fulvous or orange-yellow, with hardly a trace of dust, fourth, fifth and sixth tergites each with three black spots, those on the first two in centre extending from base to apex, vittiform, the laterals on sixth below curve and seen only from below. Other characters as noted in the key.

Length: 3.5 mm.

TYPE: New Caledonia: Bourail, 22.v.1928 (*W. P. Cockerell*).

The only species of this genus recorded by Curran from New Caledonia in the Cockerell collection are *varia* Kertész and *horvathi* Kertész. The former is unknown to me but has the aristae long haired and only one abdominal tergite with a pair of black spots (the fifth), so is quite distinct from the present species; for the latter see p. 144.

Homoneura (Homoneura) notativentris, sp. n.

♂. A species of the same size as the one just dealt with above, but readily distinguished from it by the peculiarly haired basal segment of the hind tarsi of the male, which has a ridge or elongate brush of dense dark brown stiff hairs from base to apex on the anteroventral edge that is highest on apical half.

Head crushed in type, but apparently similar to that of *subnuda*, though the ocellar bristles are finer, and shorter than the postvertical pair.

Thorax slightly discoloured in type, with two or three shorter pairs of acrostichals in front of the additional central postsutural pair, otherwise as *subnuda*.

Legs entirely yellow. In addition to the hind tarsal distinction from *subnuda* the preapical dorsal bristle on the hind tibia is fine and about three times as long as the short stout apical anterior spur.

Wing greyish hyaline, veins pale brown. Inner cross vein slightly proximad of apex of first vein and at middle of discal cell. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen fulvous yellow, glossy, with three rather large black spots on the apical margin of the fifth tergite and none visible on the other tergites though the apex of the seventh, all of eighth and base of ninth tergites are infuscated. Possibly this is abnormal. The apex of the abdomen is quite stout, the seventh and eighth tergites are furnished with more and finer erect hairs than in the related species, and the apex of the ninth tergite is blackened and has the tip with a slight production of its anterior angle similar to that shown by Curran in *sikaiana*. Curran.

Length: 3.5 mm.

TYPE: Solomon Islands: Russell Is., Kaylan, 8.xi.1934 (*R. A. Lever*).

This may be *sikaiana* Curran, but it differs from Curran's description in so many characters, besides belonging to a different group containing many closely allied species, that I do not believe it wise to refer it to that species. The type-locality of *sikaiana* is Stewart Islands (Sikaiana Is.).

Legs entirely yellow. Fore femur with the anteroventral comb on apical half rather well developed, mid-femur with one apical posterior bristle, hind femur with some very short fine anteroventral bristles; all tibiae with a preapical dorsal bristle, the one on the mid-pair the longest and strongest, that on hind pair not longer nor stronger than the apical anterior curved black spur.

Wings greyish hyaline, veins brownish yellow, paler basally, the cross veins not clouded. Inner cross vein almost directly below apex of first vein and at about five-sixths from base of discal cell; outer cross vein at about half its own length from apex of fifth vein. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen glossy fulvous or orange-yellow, with hardly a trace of dust, fourth, fifth and sixth tergites each with three black spots, those on the first two in centre extending from base to apex, vittiform, the laterals on sixth below curve and seen only from below. Other characters as noted in the key.

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Length: 3.5 mm.

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Homoneura (Homoneura) acrostichalis (de Meijere).

1915, *Lauxania acrostichalis* de Meijere, *Tijdschr. Ent.*, 58 (suppl.) : 51.

I have seen no specimens of this species from the Solomon Islands, though Curran has recorded it from Anuda Island and also from Stewart Islands (Sikaiana Is.). I examined the type-specimen when working on my 1929 paper and have seen the species from several localities in the Pacific Islands region and East Indies, but not from the Solomons.

Homoneura (Homoneura) crockeri Curran.

1936, *Homoneura crockeri* Curran, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, 22 : 40.

This species, as I accept it, averages a little larger than *acrostichalis*, but, like it, has considerable variation in the black spotting of the abdomen. Usually there are three dark spots or marks on the fifth to seventh tergites, or these spots may be confined to one tergite, or even two spots only may be visible. Both species have usually one or two very minute black hairs on the upper part of the pteropleura, and the hypopygia are very similar.

Originally described from a single male taken on Guadalcanal Island. I have a series of specimens from the type-locality, Tulagi, Russell Is., Stewart Is. (Sikaiana Is.), and Admiralty Is.

Homoneura (Homoneura) hawaiiensis Malloch.

1927, *Homoneura hawaiiensis* Malloch, *Proc. Hawaii. ent. Soc.*, 6 : 383.

This is probably *anuda* Curran, agreeing with it in all essential characters. Two specimens from the Solomon Islands : Tulagi, and Guadalcanal Is.

Homoneura (Homoneura) diversa, sp. n.

♀. A small glossy fulvous yellow species, with no dust on the mesonotum, a pair of small deep black spots on the fifth abdominal tergite, the sixth partly concealed in the type, so that it is impossible to say whether there are spots present or not, but they are not on the apex as on the fifth tergite. The deep black epaulet of the wing is distinctive amongst the yellow species in this report.

Head much as in *suspensa*, the longest hairs on the arista about half as long as width of third antennal segment ; ocellar bristles shorter than the post-vertical pair, the latter much shorter than the other frontal bristles. Eyes about 1.25 times as high as long, not much tapered below.

Thorax as in *suspensa*, the intradorsocentral hairs in about ten irregular series, the presutural pair only of the acrostichals well developed, a distinct bristle mesad of the presutural, sternopleurals 2, no pteropleural hairs evident.

Legs yellow. Fore femur with distinct anteroventral comb on apical half ; all tibiae with a preapical dorsal bristle, the one on hind tibia short, but longer than the apical spur.

Wings yellowish hyaline, veins pale brown, neither cross vein clouded. Inner cross vein almost directly below apex of first vein and slightly proximad of middle of the discal cell, outer cross vein about three-fourths of its own length from apex of fifth vein.

Abdomen glossy fulvous yellow, with a pair of small round black spots at apex of fifth tergite ; genital processes dark brown, finely haired.

Length : 3 mm.

TYPE : Solomon Islands : Guadalcanal Is., 26.ii.1935 (*R. A. Lever*).

Homoneura (Homoneura) acrostichalis (de Meijere).

1915, *Lauxania acrostichalis* de Meijere, *Tijdschr. Ent.*, 58 (suppl.) : 51.

I have seen no specimens of this species from the Solomon Islands, though Curran has recorded it from Anuda Island and also from Stewart Islands (Sikaiana Is.). I examined the type-specimen when working on my 1929 paper and have seen the species from several localities in the Pacific Islands region and East Indies, but not from the Solomons.

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Abdomen glossy fulvous yellow, with a pair of small round black spots at apex of fifth tergite ; genital processes dark brown, finely haired.

Length : 3 mm.

TYPE : Solomon Islands : Guadalcanal Is., 26.ii.1935 (*R. A. Lever*).

Homoneura (Homoneura) horvathi (Kertész).

1900, *Sapromyza horvathi* Kertész, *Természetr. Füzet.*, **23** : 260.

This is the only species with five dark brown marks on the wing, i.e. one over each of the cross veins, and one at apex of each vein from second to fourth inclusive, the last being removed slightly from the tip of the vein. The apices of third antennal segment and of the palpi are black, and the longest hairs on the arista are about as long as the width of the third antennal segment. The mesonotum has six narrow brown vittae, the lateral marginals very indistinct.

This is probably the species listed by Curran from Catalina Island as *punctipennis* de Meijere. It is possible that the two names apply to the same species.

Solomon Islands: Tulagi, 4.vii.1933 (*R. A. Lever*).

Recorded from Mueo Island under this name by Curran.

MINETTIA Robineau-Desvoidy.

1830, *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, *Mém. prés. acad. Sci. Inst. France*, **2** : 646.

Curran (1936) recorded two species under this generic name. He also placed in his key two species that he apparently considered later to belong to *Homoneura*. It is the type of costal armature and not the presence or absence of the intra-alar bristle that is the criterion for the separation of these two genera. Whether the two species he described and left in *Minettia* belong here I am unable to say, as I have not seen his material and have no other from the Solomons before me at present.

The two species are *Minettia surda* Curran, which is a small species, 3.5 mm. in length, mainly shiny black in colour, with plumose arista; and *Minettia ethelia* Curran, slightly larger and mainly rusty reddish yellow in colour, with a pair of broad brown vittae on the mesonotum that are mesad of the dorsocentral lines of bristles and extend faintly on to the scutellum.

MAQUILINGIA Malloch.

1929, *Maquilingia* Malloch, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, **74** (6) : 35.

There are no species of this genus in the material before me from the Solomons. In 1936 Curran recorded two new species in the genus. They are *M. malaita* Curran and *M. matema* Curran from the islands after which they are named.

TRYPANEOIDES Tonnoir and Malloch.

1926, *Trypaneoides* Tonnoir and Malloch, *Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus.*, **3** : 20.

This genus was erected for the reception of a species from New Zealand and afterwards I placed 11 additional East Indian species in it when I dealt with the Oriental Sapromyzidae in 1929. Subsequently several other species have been added, one or two from Australia. Also in 1929 I dealt with the Sapromyzidae of Samoa¹ and placed in this genus *Sapromyza caniventris* Bezzi and *S. leucosticta* Bezzi, with two additional new species from Samoa. Bezzi's species were described from Fiji. Now over 20 species are known to belong to the genus. Below I describe one more.

¹ *Insects of Samoa*, (British Museum (Nat. Hist.)), **6** : 201-213.

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¹ *Insects of Samoa*, (British Museum (Nat. Hist.)), **6** : 201-213.

Trypaneoides confusa, sp. n.

♀. A black, densely pale grey dusted species, with two chocolate-brown transverse bands on the face, some black marks on the dorsum of the thorax, the most conspicuous being a broad band across the mesonotum distinctly behind the suture, and one on apex of the scutellum between the bases of the apical bristles.

Head brownish yellow, densely grey dusted, the genae and lower postocular orbits silvery white dusted, the dust on face more yellowish, face with two chocolate-brown bands, the upper one broadest and enclosing antennal insertions, the lower one above epistome, the latter narrowly yellowish grey; prelabrum dark brown; antennae broken except the basal two segments which are blackish, with dense dark grey dust; palpi brown. Head wider than thorax, frons over one-third of the width, wider than long, the vertex rounded, ocelli on the rounded vertex, very small and closely placed, the ocellar bristles closely placed and strong, proclinate, postverticals below vertical margin, cruciate, and fully as long as the ocellars; anterior orbital moderately long, close to anterior margin. Face widened below; eye almost round, about five times as high as gena, the latter with a series of fine rather long hairs.

Thorax black, densely dark grey dusted, the mesonotum with a curved mark above each of the humeri, a broad cross band behind the suture, and a narrow transverse stripe on centre of the posterior margin, black; scutellum with a black mark across apex between the apical pair of bristles; pleura without black marks. Mesonotum with four pairs of long dorsocentrals, the anterior pair in front of suture, and four smaller pairs of acrostichals; sternopleura with two bristles, the anterior the shorter; mesopleura with one strong posterior marginal bristle, and two fine discal bristles below middle that are curved downward.

Legs testaceous yellow, all coxae and femora infuscated, the legs shrunken in the type, so that it is impossible to give minute details. Hind femur with the usual long anteroventral bristle beyond middle; no definite anteroventral comb on fore femora; all tibiae with a preapical dorsal bristle.

Wings whitish hyaline, with brownish-black markings as in fig. 6, a hyaline mark in apex of first posterior cell. Inner cross vein at middle of discal cell; first posterior cell widened at apex. Halteres broken off in type.

Abdomen black, with dense grey dust, three series of irregular black spots, and the apices of tergites yellowish.

Length: 3 mm.

TYPE: Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal Is., Papanu, 500 feet, 15.xii.1934 (*R. A. Lever*).

CEPHALOCONUS Walker.

1861, *Cephaloconus* Walker, *Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, 5: 299.

I recently published a paper on this genus, giving the synonymy known to me.¹ One of the two known species is amongst the Solomon Islands material before me.

Cephaloconus cyrinus (de Meijere).

1913, *Ichthyomyia cyrinus* de Meijere, *Nova Guinea*, 9: 382.

Tulagi, viii.1933 (*R. A. Lever*).

¹ 1939, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (11), 3: 447.

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♀. A black, densely pale grey dusted species, with two chocolate-brown transverse bands on the face, some black marks on the dorsum of the thorax, the most conspicuous being a broad band across the mesonotum distinctly behind the suture, and one on apex of the scutellum between the bases of the apical bristles.

Head brownish yellow, densely grey dusted, the genae and lower postocular orbits silvery white dusted, the dust on face more yellowish, face with two chocolate-brown bands, the upper one broadest and enclosing antennal insertions, the lower one above epistome, the latter narrowly yellowish grey; prelabrum dark brown; antennae broken except the basal two segments which are blackish, with dense dark grey dust; palpi brown. Head wider than thorax, frons over one-third of the width, wider than long, the vertex rounded, ocelli on the rounded vertex, very small and closely placed, the ocellar bristles closely placed and strong, proclinate, postverticals below vertical margin, cruciate, and fully as long as the ocellars; anterior orbital moderately long, close to anterior margin. Face widened below; eye almost round, about five times as high as gena, the latter with a series of fine rather long hairs.

Thorax black, densely dark grey dusted, the mesonotum with a curved mark above each of the humeri, a broad cross band behind the suture, and a narrow transverse stripe on centre of the posterior margin, black; scutellum with a black mark across apex between the apical pair of bristles; pleura without black marks. Mesonotum with four pairs of long dorsocentrals, the anterior pair in front of suture, and four smaller pairs of acrostichals; sternopleura with two bristles, the anterior the shorter; mesopleura with one strong posterior marginal bristle, and two fine discal bristles below middle that are curved downward.

Legs testaceous yellow, all coxae and femora infuscated, the legs shrunken in the type, so that it is impossible to give minute details. Hind femur with the usual long anteroventral bristle beyond middle; no definite anteroventral comb on fore femora; all tibiae with a preapical dorsal bristle.

Wings whitish hyaline, with brownish-black markings as in fig. 6, a hyaline mark in apex of first posterior cell. Inner cross vein at middle of discal cell; first posterior cell widened at apex. Halteres broken off in type.

Abdomen black, with dense grey dust, three series of irregular black spots, and the apices of tergites yellowish.

Length: 3 mm.

TYPE: Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal Is., Papanu, 500 feet, 15.xii.1934 (*R. A. Lever*).

CEPHALOCONUS Walker.

1861, *Cephaloconus* Walker, *Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, 5: 299.

I recently published a paper on this genus, giving the synonymy known to me.¹ One of the two known species is amongst the Solomon Islands material before me.

Cephaloconus cyrinus (de Meijere).

1913, *Ichthyomyia cyrinus* de Meijere, *Nova Guinea*, 9: 382.

Tulagi, viii.1933 (*R. A. Lever*).

¹ 1939, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (11), 3: 447.

In addition to the foregoing list of species there are several damaged specimens of the genus *Homoneura* of which I do not care to offer identifications.

One of these specimens that had come loose in transit and which has lost the head, legs and wings, but can be placed amongst those with bipunctate abdomen, has a parasite embedded in the membrane of the venter of the abdomen. I cannot identify this parasite, and cannot remember any similar occurrence in the family in my rather extensive examinations from any part of the world.

(MSS. recd. June 22, 1939.)

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

FIG. 1.—*Steganopsis tripunctifacies*, sp. n., wing.

FIG. 2.—*Steganopsis varimana*, sp.n., wing.

FIG. 3.—*Dioides fuscoapicata*, sp. n., wing.

FIG. 4.—*Monocera furcata*, Kertész, head from above (♂).

FIG. 5.—*Homoneura russelli*, sp. n., hypopygium of male.

FIG. 6.—*Trypaneoides confusa*, sp. n., wing.

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